

To Gain "INDEPENDENCE" you must have "GOLD COIN."

SECURE BOTH BY BUYING STOCK IN

THE COPPER ROCK GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Now selling at 20 cents per share on value \$1.00 and NON-ASSESSABLE. The price will shortly be advanced to 30 cents per share. The property is located 80 miles Northwest of Denver on the COLORADO, NORTH-WESTERN R. R., comprising sixty (60) acres in an established and paying mineral belt. RAILROAD at the property (giving cheapest and best transportation). Have ABUNDANCE OF WATER for all mining and milling purposes. TIMBER ENOUGH for the Mine for many years to come.

Shaft is now 235 feet deep and is being sunk to 500 feet level as fast as possible and has been in Ore nearly the entire distance. The Drifts already run have opened up good bodies of both Milling and Smelting Ore, running in values from \$4.20 to \$118.98 per ton in Gold, Silver and Copper.

Several of the stockholders, who were induced to buy stock by the Officers of the Company, recently visited the property and have given a strong letter endorsing same and all representations as made to them concerning the Enterprise.

Send in your order now before stock advances, as right to raise prices without notice is reserved.

GEO. F. HATHEWAY,

153 Milk Street, Boston.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

A FEW FACTS

That will interest you if you are looking for the best goods at the lowest prices.

OUR SPECIALTIES

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Beans, Pork, Lamb, Tea, Coffee and Canned Goods.

OUR BUTTER AND EGGS

We receive direct from the Creameries and from our own shippers.

WE BUY OUR

Beans, Pork, Lamb, Canned Goods, Tea and Coffee in car lots.

WE PAY CASH

For everything and get all discounts.

WE PAY

No middleman's profit and when you buy goods at any of our

TWELVE STORES YOU PAY NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT.

IF YOU

Have not already given our goods a trial do so and you will be convinced that we live up to our motto of

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

S. K. AMES,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

Other stores:—Boston, Fitchburg, Quincy, Everett, Leominster, Attleboro, Gloucester, Clinton, Nashua, Newburyport, Woburn, Dover.

To Parents

We announce our regular clearance sale of boys' and children's suits for school wear, including suits for boys of all ages from four to sixteen.

The prices have been placed at \$1.85 and \$2.85, or about one-half regular price.

Henry Peyser & Son.

BIRD CAGES

AT

A. P. WENDELL & CO.'S,
2 MARKET SQUARE.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

AGAIN A WINNER.

Columbia Outsails Shamrock For The Second Time.

Challenger Defeated By 3 Minutes, 35 Seconds.

It Was The Fastest Race Ever Sailed In A Cup Contest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—In a glorious fall sail breeze, which heeled the cup contestants down until their lee rails were awash in the foamy seas, Herreshoff's white wonder, the Columbia, today beat Watson's British creation over a triangular course of thirty miles, by two minutes and fifty-two seconds actual time. With the forty-three seconds time allowance added the Columbia won the second race of the series by three minutes and thirty-five seconds, the fastest race ever sailed in a cup contest. It was not only a royal victory from a spectacular point of view, but it was absolutely decisive as to the merits of the two racing machines. There is not a yachting sharp who witnessed the race today who is not firm in his convictions that the Columbia is the abler boat, blow high or blow low, beating, reaching or running, and that Sir Thomas and his merry British tars are doomed to return home empty handed. The wind today was strong and true, blowing about eighteen knots out of the northwest, and at every point of sailing, except perhaps running before the wind, in which the defender has already taken the measure of the challenger, the Yankee boat proved herself abler than the Watson model. The Columbia's pace was the faster through out and she behaved better than her rival. The elapsed and corrected time was:

	Elapsed.	Corrected
Shamrock.....	3 16.10	3 16.10
Columbia.....	3 13.18	3 12.35

Ten Or Twelve Knot Breeze For Today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The weather bureau tonight issued the following bulletin: Special forecast for tomorrow's race of Sandy Hook: Present conditions indicate a ten or twelve knot breeze off Sandy Hook. Fair weather. Winds will hold from north to north west.

THE SCHLEY COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—After Lieut. Doyle, formerly of Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, had completed his testimony before the Schley court of inquiry today, Capt. William E. Dawson of the marine corps was called, followed by Lieut. Charles W. Dyson of the bureau of navigation, navy department. Capt. Dawson was signal officer on the Indiana during the battle of Santiago and gave an account of the behavior of the various ships of the American fleet during that battle. He said the Brooklyn had gone about two thousand yards to the southward before joining in pursuit of Cervera's ships. Lieut. Dyson was asked to testify concerning the coaling of the ships of the Flying squadron, but the court adjourned for the day before he could be heard to any extent.

THREE KILLED IN A COLLISION OF TRAINS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—Two Quebec Central trains collided today between Sherbrooke and Lévis and three men were killed and two seriously wounded. The accident was due to a mixup of orders by the train dispatcher at Sherbrooke.

ATTACHED TO NORTH PACIFIC STATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The navy department announced today that the gun boat Concord has been attached to the North Pacific station. She returned from that duty several days ago.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Forecast for New England: Fair and cooler Friday; Saturday fair; fresh north to west winds, becoming variable.

FLOATING DOCK FINISHED.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The immense floating dry dock built at Sparrow's Point, Md., by the Maryland Steel company, will be floated next Saturday morning. It will probably leave port for Algiers, La., about Oct. 15th. Heavy tugs will be used in towing the dock to her destination. The dock is in three sections, which will be united before the dock starts on its voyage. It order to construct the dock a basin was dug at the company's plant. When it is floated the coffer dam will be removed, allowing the basin to fill with water. No invitations have been issued for the event and little or no ceremony will be witnessed on the occasion. The removal of the dock to its future destination may prove a great undertaking, but unless a hurricane is encountered no serious trouble is expected. In the dock are one hundred or more water tight compartments, which will prevent it from sinking unless they should all become punctured. The dock will cost \$810,000.

TRACKED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

MANCHESTER, VERMONT, Oct. 3.—Harvey Wheeler, who it is said has been arrested fifty-five times on criminal charges, was arrested today on the charge of illegal liquor selling. He escaped from the sheriff and up to a late hour this evening was still at large. He has made his way to the mountain regions, and the sheriff and a large posse are attempting to track him with the assistance of bloodhounds.

THE KEARSARGE AT CAPE HENRY.

CAPE HENRY, VA., Oct. 3.—The battleship Kearsarge came in from sea this afternoon and remained an hour near Cape Henry. She was accompanied by the torpedo boat Porter and the tug Potomac. She then returned to sea, followed by the Potomac. The Porter returned towards Hampton Roads.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following naval orders have been issued:

Commander Edwin K. Moore, to navy yard, Boston, in charge of equipment department.

Commander Dennis H. Mahan, order detaching from Puget sound navy yard and to command Ranger, revoked.

Commander Duncan Kennedy, to navy yard, League Island, Pa., in charge ordnance department.

Commander William P. Potter, detached from navy yard, League Island, Pa., on relief; to command the Ranger.

Commander John E. Pillsbury, detached from navy yard, Boston, Mass., to continue duties with the Prairie.

Lieut. William G. Miller, detached from torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to the Illinois.

Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck, to the Wabash.

Lieut. Earl P. Jessop, detached as inpector of ordnance, Bridgeport, Conn., and vicinity, to the torpedo station, Newport.

Surgeon Philip Leach, order to re-entraining duty at Port Royal, S. O., revoked.

Pay Inspector James E. Cann, detached from duty with Vixen, continue other duties.

Assistant Paymaster Edward T. Hoopes, to the Vixen.

Chaplain William E. Edmonson, placed on the retired list.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Eagle goes into dock today and will come out on Monday.

A large travelling crane for the new electric light building, weighing nine tons, was hauled to the yard on Thursday.

Work has commenced on the repairs to the reservoir on Seavey's island. Several hundred tons of concrete will be used in the work.

Commander Francis H. Delano, U. S. N., reports today as the relief of Commander J. V. B. Bloeker as captain of the Marietta.

Assistant Paymaster Hoopes has been detailed to relieve Pay Inspector James E. Cann of the U. S. S. Vixen's accounts on October fifteenth.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

NEARING THE END.

The Struggle In South Africa Almost Over.

Recent Activity Of The Boers Their Last Desperate Efforts.

So The London Chronicle Informs Its Readers This Morning.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—"We learn from a very high authority," says the Daily Chronicle this morning, "that a sudden and complete collapse of Boer resistance and the speedy termination of the war in South Africa are anticipated. The attack on Fort Italia and Moedwill and the other recent engagements are regarded as the last desperate efforts of men who are wearied by the struggle and tired of being hunted. Therefore, beyond sending drafts to compensate for losses by casualties and disease, there is no intention to despatch further reinforcements or to employ Indian troops, as rumored, for guarding lines of communication."

BOSTON FOOD FAIR.

No Limit to the Variety of Attractions Offered This Year.

There is no limit to the variety of attractions offered at the Boston Food Fair, which opens at the Mechanics' Building, Boston, next Monday. One of the many interesting features of the fair will be a magnificently illustrated production of "Ben Hur." A large number of pictures illustrating this famous work are thrown upon a screen 28 feet square. Mr. William H. Josslyn, who has made a special study of the subject and one of the most pleasing talkers, explains the book as the beautiful pictures are shown. Everybody who has ever read "Ben Hur" will never forget these beautiful views and the splendid manner in which they are explained. Children as well as grown people will enjoy this feature of the fair and it costs nothing extra to see it.

The number of free samples to be given away at the Boston Food fair this fall exceeds that of any former food fair.

There are to be concerts every afternoon and evening throughout the whole four weeks of the fair, and everybody will want to hear the celebrated Royal Marine band of Italy, and Signor Gianini, the great tenor soloist, who is one of the most celebrated tenor singers in the world.

Ladies will be interested in the domestic science department, in which Miss Nellie Dot Rancho gives daily instruction in practical cooking. Her ideal methods of cooking and serving will greatly interest good housekeepers.

Miss Rancho, in a recent newspaper interview, says she does not consider it particularly creditable to make delicious dishes out of new things, but it is, she says, an art to utilize "left-overs" and serve them in a dainty and palatable way, hiding the appearance of "left-overs." Miss Rancho has made a special study of how to utilize "left-overs," and every lady who attends her demonstrations will find them of great value.

There are to be special excursions from all parts of New England. The price of admission to the Boston food fair is only twenty five cents.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stock holders of the Concord and Portsmouth railroad corporation held in this city on Thursday, the following directors were elected:

John J. Pickering, Portsmouth; Joseph B. Walker, Concord; Walter M. Parker, Manchester; William A. Peirce, Greenland; Wallace Hackett, Portsmouth; Samuel C. Eastman, Concord; Charles C. Kenrick, Franklin. The directors subsequently chose the following officers:

President, John J. Pickering; Vice President, William A. Peirce; Treasurer, William B. Stearns; Clerk, Wallace Hackett;

THE UP-TO-DATE WAITERS.

Their Prize Ball And Cake Walk At Peirce Hall On Thursday Evening Was Very Pretty.

The prize ball and cake walk of the Up to Date Waiters, Portsmouth's well known and active organization of colored young people, at Peirce hall on Thursday evening, was a very happy and quite successful occasion. The galleries were well filled with the friends of the members, who have been very energetic in the arrangements for the affair, and who were gratified at the result of their efforts.

Joy and Philbrick's orchestra furnished the music for the evening's concert and for the dancing. The grand march, in which there was a good representation of our best young colored people, was evolved with Mr. Hector and Mrs. Roosing leading. The order of the dances included sixteen popular compositions, including the march and circle and quadrille cake walk.

The prizes of the evening were happily awarded. The trophies were valuable articles and will ever be treasured by the fortunate ones. The winners of the prizes for the cake walk contest were: Gentlemen's, William Peirce of Newburyport; ladies', Mrs. Clarence Clark of this city.

The judges were: Doctors Jenkins and Locke and Mr. William Magnin.

The officers of the evening were: James Randall, floor director, assisted by Messrs. H. Hector, R. Vailen and P. Neal, aids. The occasion was so satisfactory that it will undoubtedly be repeated during the coming dancing season.

PRETTY PARSONAGE WEDDING

Popular Ehot Couple United In Marriage In This City.

A very quiet and pretty parsonage wedding occurred in this city on Thursday evening at eight o'clock, when Miss Nellie Shapleigh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Shapleigh of Ehot, was united in marriage to Mr. Sylvester Jenkins of that town, also.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of and by the Rev. Thomas Whiteside, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, in the presence of near relatives of the couple. The bride was dressed in a suit of white cashmere and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. The best man was Mr. John Mott of this city and the bridesmaid was Mrs. Mott.

The couple will take a wedding trip to California, and will make an extended visit at Los Angeles. The bride is a young lady most favorably known in Ehot and this city and the groom is a painter in the employ of Joseph E. Hoxie, having many friends in his home town and here.

They have received many handsome gifts from their numerous friends and the well wishes of a great number are extended to them for their welfare and complete happiness. They will reside in Ehot on their return from California.

TO RECEIVE SENTENCE TODAY.

"Bush" McCloud To Hear His Fate In The York County Court At Alfred.

Charles A. McCloud of Kittery Point will today receive sentence at Alfred, for the murder of Sadie A. Waldron at Kittery Point the first of September. That he will be sent to the Maine state prison for the remainder of his natural life there is little doubt. The hearing that will be held will be but a matter of formality under the statutes to determine the degree of the crime. McCloud will plead guilty.

The witnesses who have been summoned to appear for the state went to Alfred on Thursday evening. Among the number were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Waldron, parents of the murdered girl; Hon. Horace Mitchell, to whom McCloud first confessed; the employees of the electric railroad in Kittery, who will tell of McCloud's movements and his condition at the time he came from Portsmouth on their car; the physicians, who will tell of the injuries, and McCloud's wife. Officer Michael Hurley of Portsmouth will also be present.

It is said that McCloud has told what was done with the watch and that it will soon be located. The parents of the dead girl are very anxious to obtain it, for it was a gift to the unfortunate young woman.

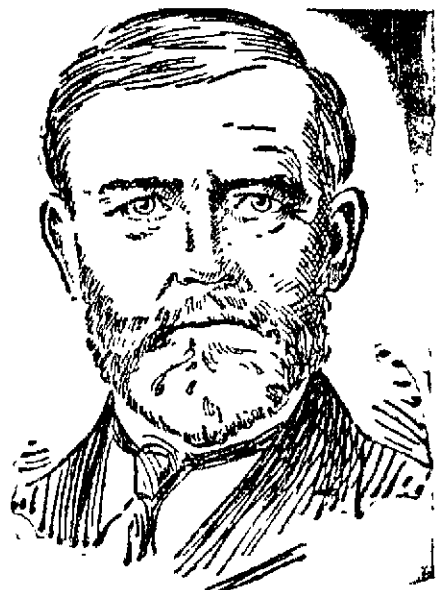
HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Remedy. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT

To Keep Healthy and Strong?

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the



best, in spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables or grains.

Dr. Julius Remusson on this subject says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Sturt's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of those excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the milk diastase also contained in Sturt's Tablets cause the perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Sturt's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble (except cancer of the stomach) will be overcome by their daily use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Sturt's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsins and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion, because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Sturt's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of fifty cents for full treatment.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

At a meeting of the aldermen of Dover a petition was read from the Dover, Somersworth and Rochester Street railway, asking the privilege of extending its line from Franklin square over Chapel to Portland street, and thence to the Eliot bridge. Attorneys Samuel Emery of Portsmouth and Leslie Snow of Rochester appeared for the road.

Mr. Emery requested a hearing, and it was voted to lay the matter on the table for one month. Mr. Emery said that the petition was not presented for the purpose, or with the intention of "freezing out" any other corporation, but was the result of a project which Mr. Lovell had had in mind for some time.

The Maplewoods will play foot ball with the Maplewood Juniors at the Maplewood park, Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. Admission fifteen cents; ladies free.

EVANS NOT A BRAGGART

Didn't Say He Destroyed Whole Spanish Fleet.

HIS LETTER TO COURT RULED OUT

Several Witnesses Correct Testimony—Harlow Notes of Battle of July 3 Probed—Lieutenant Doyle Expected Mixup With Spanish Ships.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry began with the usual recall of former witnesses for the correction of their testimony in the official record.

The formal proceedings of the day were begun with a brief explanation of the large chart of the southern coast of Cuba, which hangs on the wall of the courtroom.

The chart has been prepared by data collected since the war with Spain and was much more correct than former charts. Captain Parker, on behalf of Admiral Schley, said that with these explanations he was willing to accept the chart as authentic.

Admiral Evans was the first of the witnesses who appeared for the purpose of making corrections in his testimony. Having made these corrections, Admiral Evans rose and, formally addressing the court, said:

"May it please the court, in connection with one of the questions asked me, unless Admiral Schley or his counsel objects, I should like to make a statement and produce a letter. If at any moment counsel object or Admiral Schley objects, I will withdraw it and stop."

Mr. Rayner—Could we look at the letter?

Evans Never Said It. "Certainly," handing it to Mr. Rayner. "It is a matter purely personal to me, sir. The way the question was put to me, I placed me in the position of having bragged of destroying the whole Spanish fleet on board the Brooklyn. The identical words were used in a letter purporting to come from the Brooklyn and published in Washington news papers of July 25, 1898.

"I immediately went to the editor of the paper to ascertain the author of such a letter, and he, after a good deal of trouble, ascertained that it was a woman who had given this information. Whether she was paid for it or not I could not find out.

"At the same time I wrote to Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, enclosing the article, and there is the reply.

"I should like that letter to go in the testimony in connection with that question, as the words are identically the words used in this scurrilous letter published in the newspaper."

Mr. Rayner—I do not object to any explanation at all that you may make. There was nothing wrong in the question itself.

"The question was put to me as if I had stated 'I had shot the box off the Pluton, sank this ship and knocked out another one,' etc. There is Captain Cook's letter denying that such a conversation took place," said Admiral Evans.

The Letter Withdrawn.

Mr. Rayner The point is whether the conversation was between you and Commander Schley.

Mr. Rayner said he would object to the presentation of the letter at this time, but not at the proper time. He said the proper time for this will be when Captain Cook is on the stand.

Admiral Evans I withdraw it.

Mr. Rayner—I am perfectly willing you shall submit it at the proper time. After some further colloquy the incident closed.

Thomas M. Dismal, the newspaper correspondent, when called to correct his testimony made a brief addition to his response to one of Admiral Dewey's questions.

The question put by the admiral was whether he (Mr. Dismal) had heard Captain Philip give orders to back the engines when the two were on the bridge of the Texas during the battle off Santiago.

Mr. Dismal had replied that he might have heard the order and he might not. He said in explanation of this statement: "The next thing I heard was the range given, and just then the starboard twelve inch gun was fired almost two and a half seconds later than the other gun. I noted that down and went around the port side of the commodore's tower to see the captain. He said he had given several orders at about that time that I did not hear. Of course I did not note everything I heard."

Lieutenant Harlow's Notes.

Yeoman Becker was then recalled and was excused after brief questioning concerning the dispatches prepared by him at Key West from Admiral Sampson for Commodore Schley.

He again said that according to his recollection these dispatches were forwarded by the Iowa and the Dupont, but said that his statement was based entirely upon his memory.

Captain Parker then questioned Commander Sharp concerning the notes made of the battle of July 2 by Lieutenant Harlow on board the Vixen.

This report has occasioned no little controversy, it being claimed by some of Admiral Schley's friends that after a copy of the notes was delivered to the admiral, then commodore, by Commander Sharp they were changed somewhat.

The witness said that he had taken a carbon copy to the commodore after the battle.

"Do these notes state the truth of the battle as you saw it?" asked Captain Parker, and the witness replied: "These are Lieutenant Harlow's notes. He took them, and I am not prepared to say yes or no whether they are absolutely correct in every particular.

"In the main essentials I should say that they are true, but there may be

mistakes and probably are mistakes in them."

Judge Advocate—In the entry made in your log, hour 10:05, the two leading ships of the enemy are given as well on the starboard bow of the Brooklyn, are they not?

Commander Sharp (reading)—"The two leading enemy's ships were well on her starboard bow," yes, sir.

"Now, in the copy printed on the Brooklyn what is the bearing of those ships?"

Looked Like a Mixup.

Commander Sharp (reading)—"The two leading ships were well on her starboard quarter." It says "quarter" here and "bow" in the notes of the Vixen's log.

"Then the Brooklyn is placed farther ahead by the printed copy of the log, is she not?"

"Either farther ahead or the Spanish vessels farther astern; yes, sir."

"In the entry made at 11:45 a. m. it appears from your log that the Brooklyn bore one point on the port bow of the Vixen, does it not?"

Commander Sharp (reading from the notes as appended to the Vixen's log)—"The Brooklyn one point on the port bow, distant about three miles." In the notes, "Brooklyn one point on the starboard bow, distant about three miles."

"What is the effect of the difference between the copy of the logbook and the notes?"

"The copy of the Brooklyn printed notes would put the Brooklyn farther inshore or the Vixen farther out, sir, as the case might be."

After a number of questions by the court Commander Sharp was excused, and Captain Sigbee recalled to make corrections in his testimony. He was again questioned at length and further elaborated his testimony.

Lieutenant James J. Doyle, who was deck officer on the Brooklyn during the Spanish war, followed Captain Sigbee.

He read the entries in the Brooklyn's log concerning the battle off Santiago. He said he had written the log, but that the navigator had made an addendum to it.

He said it had looked very much to him before the Brooklyn's turn as if they were about to have a general mix-up with the Spanish ships.

MISS STONE'S RANSOM.

Brigands Will Wait but Few Days Longer For Money Demanded.

Constantinople, Oct. 3.—The brigands who carried off Miss Helen M. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Miss Tsikin, a Bulgarian lady, have fixed Oct. 8 as the limit of time for the payment of a \$120,000 ransom demanded for Miss Stone's release. The hiding place of the brigands has not yet been discovered, and the delay accorded by the abductors is taken to indicate that they consider their retreat quite secure.

Miss Helen M. Stone is a Boston missionary. She was captured in the Bulgarian mountains Sept. 3, with a party of thirteen, by thirty-five Bulgarian brigands. All of the party except Miss Stone and Frau Katarina, a beautiful native, were released. A ransom of \$100,000 was demanded of the American mission at Samakoy.

A Paris correspondent claims to have interviewed Miss Stone in captivity. He learned she would have to die or wed a brigand if ransom were not paid. Bulgarian and Turkish troops have sought for her captors in vain. A political plot is said to be behind the abduction.

Related Cheap Pan-American Fare.

Buffalo, Oct. 3.—An important meeting of the Central Passenger association was held yesterday at the Pan-American exposition. All the roads in the association were represented. The most important decisions were those relating to the Pan-American exposition. Beginning with the 5th of October the various Buffalo-Chicago lines will sell round trip tickets good for six days for \$6.75 between Chicago and Buffalo. These tickets will be on sale Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the remainder of the month of October.

National Glass Company Withdraws.

Pittsburg, Oct. 3.—The National Glass company, which owns twenty-one plants and controls 70 per cent of the producing capacity of table glass, ware, blown and pressed tumblers, bar goods, etc., and which has heretofore been a member of the Glass association, of which practically all of the manufacturers of the above line have been members, has given notice of its withdrawal from said association, to take effect in January, 1902.

Nashville Car Service Deadlocked.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 3.—Street car service in Nashville is at a standstill, 200 of the 250 employees of the Nashville Street Railway company having been discharged. The situation is the result of a meeting at which the men joined the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

Miss Hagner Reappointed.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Roosevelt has appointed Miss Belle Hagner, daughter of Justice Hagner of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, her social secretary. Miss Hagner acted in the same capacity for Mrs. McKinley.

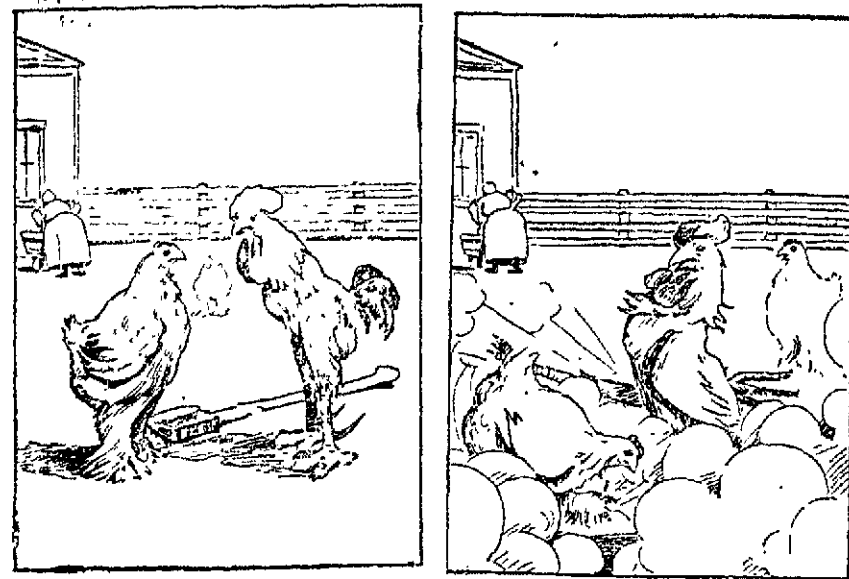
Fire in Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey lost its repair shop here by fire. First estimates of the loss place it at \$100,000, chiefly from the destruction of a number of passenger coaches which were in the shops.

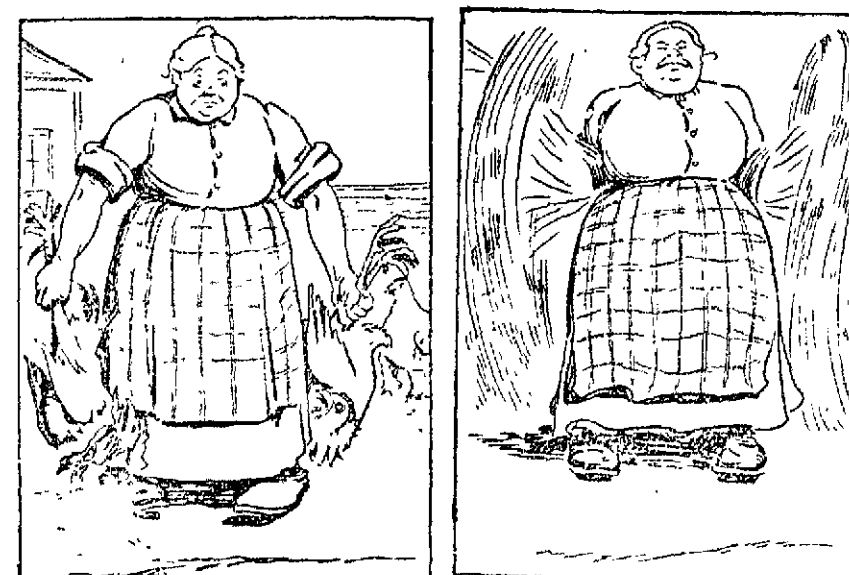
Bond Purchase Suspended.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Secretary Gage has issued an order suspending the further purchase of bonds in accordance with his original intention of doing so when the amount purchased should reach \$20,000,000.

STRATEGY THAT DIDN'T WORK.



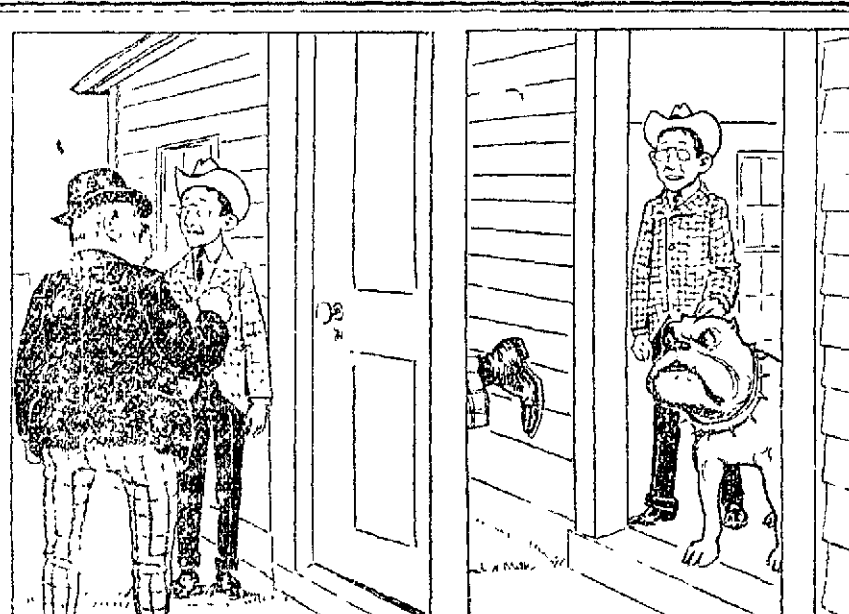
1—Say, old boy, let's scratch a lot of dirt over the axe, and when the old lady wants to kill us she won't be able to find it. See! You know the old man's birthday is tomorrow.



2—A great head, old fellow! She won't be able to find it to save her life.



3—Mrs. Turnip-top—It's funny I can't find that axe anywhere. Guess I'll have to kill these two old fashioned ways.



4—Whereupon she rung their heads off.



5—The only requirement. Leading Man—I should think you would have the face to dance in that room. Leading Lady—It isn't a question of face; it's a question of nerve.

OUR TROOPS TORTURED

Body of Captain Connel Bound and Burned.

FORTY-FIVE AMERICANS UNBURIED

General Chaffee Has Sent More Men to Samar to Burial the Insurgents. Navy Will Purchase Boats and Co-operate With Army.

Manila, Oct. 3.—A coasting vessel which arrived here reports unofficially that two companies from Tecloban, belonging to the command of Colonel Foote, lately reached Balangiga, the scene of the disaster to Company C, Ninth infantry.

They found the bodies of forty-five Americans unburied, including that of Captain Connel, which was bound with ropes and partly burned. The Filipinos had carefully buried the bodies of their countrymen who were killed in the fighting.

The town, which was deserted, was razed by the Americans, who continue their scouting. It is supposed that the attacking party was led by the president and chief of police and that they effected a complete surprise of the Americans, shooting the troops with their own rifles.

Three companies of Macabebe scouts boarded a vessel for Samar, but they are detained in port by a typhoon.

General Chaffee has sent a battalion of the Seventh and Twenty-sixth regiments to the island, and the severest kind of warfare will be waged against the rebels in that district. During the past few months the American troops have been restricted in their operations by the rains, which are still prevailing.

The navy, which is co-operating with the army, has sent three gunboats to Samar. Commander Marx will go to China and Japan to arrange for the purchase of twenty steamboats, which will cost \$1,000,000. These vessels will be used for the insular revenue service and will also provide complete inter-island communication.

Fire Panic Prevented.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 3.—A panic was narrowly averted in Blaney's theater by the prompt action of the police and the attaches of the house. A fire had broken out in Poznek & Rosen's mattress factory, which is within a few yards of the rear of the theater. The smoke found its way into the theater, which was packed with Myrtle Shriners and their families. The police guarded the aisles, the doors were all locked, and no one was permitted to leave a seat. The play was finished without the slightest commotion within, although there was much excitement among persons who had friends in the house and wanted to get them out.

New York's Democratic Ticket.

New York, Oct. 3.—For mayor, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn; for comptroller, William W. Ladd, Jr., of Manhattan, for president of the board of aldermen, George M. Van Hoesen of Manhattan. After the meeting of the Tammany city committee in the democratic club last evening it was announced that that body had voted unanimously to recommend the nomination of the city ticket named above to the city convention which meets in the Grand Central Palace at 8 o'clock this evening. The announcement was official.

San Francisco Strike Ended.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—The teamsters and longshoremen's strike, which has been on for the past ten weeks, has been settled. The terms of the settlement have not been made public. It is understood that the Drymen's association has guaranteed to fill all vacancies with union men. Nonunion men now employed are to be retained. The association also guarantees the union men the present schedule of wages, hours and overtime is to be maintained for one year.

\$400,000 Fire at Alton.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Fire in the plant of the E. O. Standard Milling company, on the river front, at Alton, Ill., destroyed that and several other buildings, causing a loss estimated at \$400,000. Five flat iron freight cars loaded with wheat, the freightship line and seven buildings of minor importance were also burned.

Shot Himself Dead For Love.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—Because the girl he loved had rejected his attentions Walter Booth, aged thirty years, a warehouseman in the employ of the American Bridge works at Pencoed, attempted to kill the girl, Emily Lantz, and then shot himself dead. The couple had been betrothed, but a quarrel arose, and the engagement was broken.

Morse Buys Bank.

New York, Oct. 3.—Controlling interest in the National Broadway bank has been purchased by Charles W. Morse, who recently has acquired large holdings in the stock of half a dozen important financial institutions. Miles M. O'Brien, president of the board of education, will be the president of the bank.

Steamer Took a Header.

Kington, Ont., Oct. 3.—The steamship Richelieu shifted her cargo and sank immediately. Her crew and passengers were saved, but had a narrow escape. She was bound for this city and when within three miles of port took a header and sank.

Chinese Count Returning.

Peking, Oct. 3.—Dispatches from Si-anfu announce that the Chinese court is preparing to start about Oct. 6. The temporary palace there is being dismantled, and all the furnishings will be carried for use en route.

DAILY CUP RACES.

Beginning Today the Yachts Will Sail Every Day.

New York, Oct. 3.—There is to be racing for the America's cup every day excepting Sunday, beginning today, until the cup is won or lost. This is the decision arrived at by the challenge committees from the New York Yacht club and the Ulster Royal Yacht club yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in the office of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard.

This new arrangement is to hold good unless either contestant at the end of a day's race says he cannot race on the following day.

The request for daily races except Sunday was made by Sir Thomas Lipton, who forwarded his application in the form of a letter.

The New York Yacht club was notified by Sir Thomas Lipton that he desired remeasurement of the Shamrock II, as early this morning as possible, as it was desired to take out some of the yacht's ballast.

Whether this is done because he has found his boat to be too stiff or to cut down the time which she now allows the Columbia has not been stated. Any change in the ballast, however, will necessitate a remeasurement.

The Shamrock now allows the Columbia 43.6 seconds in a thirty mile race, and any shortening of the water line, if it were only a matter of two or three inches, would affect this time allowance in favor of the challenger.

Sir Thomas said yesterday as he looked at the whitecaps kicked up by the twelve knot breeze which had been blowing since daybreak:

"See what a splendid opportunity the Shamrock II, is missing. With this wind Tuesday we would have scored a sure win. I think we will race Thursday, Friday and Saturday, as I anticipate favorable action on the latter I have written the yacht club with that end in view. Mr. Morgan also favors the change.

"Although some people have told me the cup will never be lifted, my hopes are higher today than ever."

Want Murphy Removed.

New York, Oct. 3.—Mayor Van Wyck will be asked to remove Commissioner of Police Murphy for his refusal to take cognizance of the charges which were recently preferred against Deputy Commissioner Devery by the Merchants' association. This decision was reached after a conference between Secretary William R. Corwin and several members of the association, with Dill & Baldwin attorneys for the organization of business men. The general expectation among those who are backing the move of the Merchants' association is that the mayor will ignore the application and that the whole matter will then be laid before the governor, with a request that he take action.

Blondin in Boston?

Boston, Oct. 3.—For the second time within a week it has been reported that Joseph W. Blondin, the alleged wife murderer for whom the police have hunted over half this country and Canada, has been seen in Boston. He is reported to have been seen by a man who knew him on Albany street, with in two blocks of the bakery where he worked at the time his wife was murdered. Great efforts were immediately put forth by the police department and scores of "plain clothes" men scoured the district. The railroad stations are closely guarded, and it is not believed that the fugitive will be able to escape if he really is in this city.

Double Murder in New York.

New York, Oct. 3.—After firing two shots into his wife's head, Otto M. Pullich committed suicide by sending a bullet into the roof of his mouth. Pullich was in the real estate and insurance business at Sixty-eighth street and Columbus avenue, and the family lived at 843 East One Hundred and Seventieth street. Recently the husband had met with business reverses. He was not only unable to meet his obligations, but also was unable to pay the premiums on his life insurance policies.

Miss Long Seriously Ill.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Secretary Long has left this city for his home at Hingham, Mass., having been summoned to the bedside of his daughter, who is seriously ill. Miss Long has resided in Colorado for several years, having been sent there because of pulmonary trouble. While on her way home last week she was taken very ill on the train and compelled to remain at Denver until she gained strength to continue the journey.

Mohammedanism and Happiness.

Constantinople, Oct. 3.—The sultan is preparing a pan-Islamic encyclical, calling on the world to embrace Mohammedanism. He declares there is no religion more suited to the requirements of mankind than Mohammedanism, or more certain to produce happiness in this world or the next.

Buffalo Mayorality.

Buffalo, Oct. 3.—The Republican and Democratic city conventions and the Republican county convention were held here yesterday. For mayor the Republicans nominated Erasmus C. Knight, state comptroller, Herbert P. Bissell heads the Democratic ticket.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The central New York Methodist Episcopal conference, Bishop C. H. Fowler presiding, is in session here, with about 300 ministers in attendance.

Bisbee Made Brigadier.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The president has appointed Colonel William H. Bisbee a brigadier general of the regular army.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

SMALL ADLETS

Such as For Sale, To Let Wanted, Etc. will be inserted in this column

3 LINES 1 WEEK 40 CENTS

WANTED—A strong, reliable woman, to do kitchen work. Apply at "The House," 100 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—A good, hustling, strong boy, steady employment. Apply at the "Herald" office.

HELP WANTED—Manager wanted in every large country to appoint agents for the famous "Game of Skill" nickel slot machine for drinks or cigars; lawful everywhere, taken place of all forbidden slot machines. Banted or sold on easy payments. Secure territory quick. Palmer Billiard Table Works, Chicago, Ill.

STORE FIXTURES—Get our prices on Billiard and Pool Tables before buying elsewhere, sold on easy payments. Our cushions are guaranteed for twenty years, and are made by a new vulcanizing process. Old tables fitted with our cushions are as good as new; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. See our advertisement of "Manager Wanted" for lawful slot machines. Palmer Billiard Table Works, Chicago, Ill.

Old India Pale Ale
Homestead Ale
AND
Nourishing Stout
Are specially brewed and bottled by
THE
FRANK JONES
Brewing Co.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Ask your Dealer for them.
BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS
The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Circareb
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

ONLY FIRST-CLASS
Upholstery and Mattress Work
F. A. Robbins, - - 49 Islington St.
Send me a postcard and will call and make estimates.

Educated Denmark.
The educational system of Denmark is so perfect and popular that throughout the entire country there is not an illiterate family.

The Shape of Eggs.
The shape of eggs has nothing to do with the life germ unless the egg is deformed. The shape of the egg conforms to the shape of the ovary and duct; hence we have long eggs, short eggs and round eggs.

Paper Teeth.
False teeth made from paper are said to last a lifetime.

A Danish Crown.
A Danish crown is worth 268 cents in this country.

New York's First Iron Works.
The first iron works in New York were "set up" a short time prior to 1740 on Ancram creek, in Columbia county, about fourteen miles east of the Hudson river, by Philip Livingston, the owner of the Livingston manor and the father of Philip, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE
The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Manners.
Gail Hamilton was once asked the question, "What shall be the education of a young woman?" and her reply is worth quoting: "First good manners, and last and all the way between—good manners. Good manners imply every saving grace known under heaven among men and women. Good manners are the absolutely transparent medium of conveying to the world the beneficence of a good heart; good manners invite and include every department of the human being—body and soul and spirit heart, and mind, imagination and conscience, discrimination and judgment. The whole duty of man to man," she concludes, "is embraced in good manners."

TWO HOURS OF ROMANCE.

The play is on. They sit. She sees the stage. And watches every action there portrayed. He sees but her and, seeing her, sits all—her face a page. When the play is action, bit by bit. He reads, and then she smiles, unconscious maid. His lips into the mold of hers do fall.

Love loses. On her cheek There shines a pearl. Love triumphs. In her eyes there sits a song. Dreams he: Is imitation claim a tear. Then, tend'rest girl, What, what would passion claim? Nay, fool and weak, You must not tears and pity, but you long To make the love light in those eyes appear.

Below them pipe of wood And rested string. All vibrant with the whisper of hope; Then as his heart beats higher with the thought Of reigning king, Burst into strains of triumph. Leap, O blood! The curtains down. Lights up. The play is over.

She sighs; he sighs, and romance is no more. —Scribner's Magazine.

WANDERING FREIGHT CARS.

How They Are Rounded Up by the Car Accountant.

The car accountant is a typical instance of development in the railroad business. In the early days he did not exist. The superintendent was supposed to know in a general way what was being done with the company's cars. The custom was for railroads to carry through freight as far as the end of their own lines in their own cars. Then it was referred to the cars of the foreign road, and so assisted on the next stage to its destination. So much time, however, was lost in making the transfers that the needs of shippers forced upon the railroads a departure which has now become their general custom. Railroads began to load on their own cars, and in practice the freight agent is apt to use the cars that are most handy regardless of their ownership. An agent in Minneapolis would hardly think twice before filling up a Maine Central freight car with a consignment for Manitoba. The agent at Manitoba would not suffer a pang of conscience when he found himself stuffing the same Maine car with a cargo of supplies for Waco, Tex. This is begun the wanderings of a car to which, if it were not for the car accountant and his men-oranda, there would sometimes be no end.

It is by no means easy to bring the wanderers home. When the Maine Central's car accountant learns from his reports that his car is being nudged knocked about on foreign roads, his first news is that it has spent two weeks in the yards at Minneapolis. A tracer is at once forwarded to the transportation department of the railroad which is believed to be holding the car. By this time the car is on its way to St. Paul. The tracer follows it there, but with the similar result of finding that the car has been dispatched for the southwest. A letter to the company operating the line out of Waco brings an answer to the effect that it is crippled and has been run into the shops for repairs or that it has been loaded again, in which case the company promises politely to unload it and send it home immediately. Then the car is promptly switched off on a branch line for a local consignment and is not heard of again, except by the weekly agent who captured it, until it turns up in a rail end collision in the state of West Virginia. Luckily it is not a big injured and is able to continue its wanderings, pursued by more and more vigorously worded correspondence, until somebody sends it home.—Carl Hovey in *Ainslee's*.

How Whistler Dressed Up.

Whistler, on one of his visits to Sir Alma Tadema, shocked his famous brother artist. On the night of his arrival Whistler announced that he intended to give a breakfast next morning. "There will be a number of ladies present," Whistler said, "and I want you to pull yourself together and look your best." "All right," said Whistler. The next morning Whistler's voice was heard ringing through the magnificent halls of the Tadema mansion: "Tadema, Tadema! I want you, Tadema!" "Thinking of nothing less than fire, Sir Alma rushed to the room of his guest. "For heaven's sake, Whistler, what's the matter? You've waked every one in the house. What is it?" "Oh, don't get so excited, Tadema," drawled Whistler. "I only wanted to know where you keep the scissors to trim the fringe of cuffs with; thought you wanted me to pull myself together for the ladies."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Cost of Harvesting Wheat.

The expense of harvesting a thousand acres of wheat is not more than \$500. This amount is exclusive, of course, of the planting. The planting of a field costs \$2 per acre. If the wheat raiser is wealthy, he will purchase a steam plow and do the work of plowing himself, thus saving one of the biggest items of expense. To drill the wheat in the ground costs 30 cents per acre, while seed cost about 50 cents a bushel, three pecks being used for each acre.—Success.

Only a Woman's Wiles.

He was a very young man, and the girl—well, she was like most girls. "How do you pronounce 'K-is-me-e'?" she asked. "Oh," in this instance the "U" is not sounded," he replied. "Then that would be 'Kisme,'" she murmured. And he did, although he was a shy young man.—*London Answers*.

Taken a Mean Advantage.

Maudie—I think Mr. Crustleigh is just too mean for anything. Fanny—But he married your mamma. Maudie—I know he did. I jilted him for Harold; then he married mamma, and now he won't let me marry Harold. —*Baltimore American*.

Gold is a wonderful fertilizing agent. It has caused many a family tree to spring up and get its full growth in a few hours.—*Chicago News*.

AN ILL TIMED PROTEST.

But the Extravagance Was Too Great For the Economical Wife.

Every now and then it is startlingly demonstrated how early environment dominates later experiences in persons of maturity and leaves impressions more lasting than years of changed surroundings. At one time a certain Hungarian in New York city, whose profession was that of law, was greatly prominent in the Hungarian colony, and it fell to him to officiate on most occasions, semisocial and other, in connection with the affairs of the Hungarian consulate here. The man himself was most scholarly, with a fascinating sort of intellect and manner that spoke of European habits. In the course of events it came his way to entertain with a certain degree of lavishness an ambassador and prelate of the church. The entertainment was arranged to take place at Delmonico's, and it seemed to the Hungarian gentleman that it would be altogether more in keeping with the importance of the occasion if his wife were present. Now, his wife knew little of such things. Her life had been passed in making home comfortable and in executing little wifely economies—the end, perhaps, that he might spend money lavishly on occasions such as these. However, her gown was well thought out, some slight coaching attended to, and the event was in a fair way to pass off smoothly. The guests were received by the hostess with as much dignity as by the host, the gentleman of diplomatic obligations had congratulated himself and had spoken an encouraging word to his good wife as well.

They sat at the table. Suddenly the waiter observed that his wife was not partaking of the feast. More than that, he saw with consternation an expression of strong disapproval on her face. He knew the signs and knew something was going to happen. He thought to avert the impending disaster and looked smilingly toward the lady and said solicitously: "I fear you are not served to your taste, dear madam. If you will?" The lady rose majestically. She looked down upon him. She spoke. She said: "William, I have lived with you for many years. I have been a good wife and saved you money. Sometimes I have made it for you. I am going. I will not sit here and be a witness to this extravagance."

And neither would she. The startled guests stood with countenance cast down while William escorted her to a carriage. Then the band played on.—*New York Times*.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Pieces of vinegar will not keep in a jar that has ever had any kind of grease kept in it.

Lamp chimneys may be quickly cleaned by rubbing them with a clean soft cloth and polishing with a piece of newspaper.

Clam shells are more convenient for scraping pots and kettles than a knife, requiring less time to remove the burned surfaces.

Half a lemon dipped in salt and rubbed on your ivory knife handles will restore them to their original whiteness. After doing this wash the knives at once in warm water.

To renew the pristine lightness of old feather pillows let them out in a summer rain until they are thoroughly wet. Then dry them by pinning them to a line and finish by beating them.

To avoid wrinkling bodices and jackets they should be hung on frames such as men use for their coats, winding the frames first with cloth or silk, upon which, if desired, criss or other sachet powder may be sprinkled.

Old glass, real or imitation, should have the rough edges brushed with a stiff brush in strong sand. If rubbed with a piece of flannel dipped in alcohol and then in whiting, its brilliancy is much enhanced. Let the whiting dry on the glass, then wash and rinse.

Preferred Apples to a College.

About a century or so ago, when the commissioners who had in charge the selection of a site for Bowdoin college were attending to this duty, they pitched upon New Gloucester, Me., as combining more advantages than any other place they had visited, but the owner of the land refused to part with it if it was to be used as the site of a college, though willing enough to sell it if it was to be put to any other use. The reason that he gave was that the students would steal the apples in an orchard in which he took great pride. So it seems that this is the reason why New Gloucester is noted for its apples rather than as being the seat of Bowdoin college.

Valve Received.

"I suppose," said the man who had just been accepted by Meandering Mike, "that you think yourself perfectly justified in taking money from me without rendering an equivalent?"

"Don't say that, mister," was the rejoinder. "Don't say I'd take it without an equivalent. If de hard luck story I've been tellin' you ain't full of imagination or graceful embellishments dan any of dem books you've paid 50 cents apiece for on de train, I'm ready to give up my chosen profession an quit paunchin' fur life."—*Washington Star*.

Where the Blame Lay.

"But this hat," said the woman who wanted to exchange it after wearing it home, "does not become me." "It is a remarkably pretty hat," suggested the milliner. "Oh, yes," admitted the patron; "taken by itself it is very pretty, but it is not becoming to me." "In that case," insisted the milliner, "the hat is all right, and you are the one to blame."—*Chicago Post*.

His Wealth.

"I love you more than all my wealth!" exclaimed the hero of the play as he folded the leading lady in his arms. "Humph!" she whispered as her head lay on his shoulder. "You know you got only \$12 a week."

But the audience did not hear this.—*Ohio State Journal*.

Mabel's Haste.

"Mabel doesn't believe in long engagements." "Yes, I understood Mabel's young man had a good deal of money."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The Only Genuine.

The only real "union label" is the marriage certificate.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

THROWING THINGS AWAY.

How the Good Housewife Does Cling to Old Rubbish.

"Always before we move," said Mr. Billtops, "we go through everything in the storeroom and cull out and throw away the things that we don't want. If we never moved, I don't know but finally we'd be buried under the accumulation of things which from time to time we save." "We save tons of newspaper clippings alone, and we always have a pile of magazines containing articles that we want to read over again, but never do. We put away old clothes and don't know what not of things we've got through with that are of no earthly use to us, but that we hate to throw away. And how we do hang on to some of these things! Why, say, we've got boxes and trunks containing things that we've saved in that way that we've been lugging around for years, paying to have them moved and giving up room for the storing of them, that we never look into at all. We couldn't tell what was in some of them without looking, but they are things we sort of hate to throw away, and so we keep lugging 'em around. "I don't want to drag in melancholy thoughts in a cheerful conversation, but I find myself wondering sometimes now, as I grow older, what will become of all this truck we save up in this way when we die. It will all be just lying there, and those who come after us will look at it and wonder what under the canopy we saved it for, and then they'll throw it away, which I tell Mr. Billtops, we might just as well do now ourselves and get rid of it. There's nothing in the whole blessed storeroom that we might not with perfect safety throw right out without ever observing it. Oh, no, but that is rather a sweeping assertion, but nevertheless it is substantially true that all that miscellaneous array of boxes and bundles, of odds and ends of one sort and another, we might just as well throw away today, and we never miss 'em. We had a curious experience in this way last fall.

"Weeding things out, then, in the usual manner, we set out of the storeroom one day three big boxes of stuff to look over. But somehow these boxes got mixed in with the stuff that had been looked over and was ready to throw away, and away they went, never looked at, and we never discovered it till the next day. Then there was a time! Mrs. Billtops wanted to have me go right away and find out what dump the things collected on our block went to, and see if I couldn't get the boxes back. Our oldest daughter, Lucinda, was sure the green box contained all of her very best patterns, and I don't remember now what other things of tremendous value those boxes did contain, but I saved the folks off somehow from day to day, and gradually they felt easier about it and in a week they forgot it.

"That was a year ago, and do you suppose we've missed anything? Why, not a thing. There wasn't anything in those boxes that we really wanted to use. If there had been, we would have kept on using it, but we hated to throw the stuff away."

"I tell Mr. Billtops, as I said before, that it would be perfectly safe to clean out the whole storeroom without looking at the stuff at all; just throw the whole thing right away; that we never store cash there, nor title deeds, nor anything of real value. But she says no; she'd rather look things over, and I suppose that some of these old things, anyhow, may have in old associations a value that will make us cling to them to the end."—*New York Sun*.

The Jailer Bird.

Very weird, says Science Siftings, is the habit, only lately discovered, of a large and beautiful East Indian bird. Feeding mostly on the fruit of trees, it seldom descends to the ground, and its nest is in the hollow of a tree, high up. As soon as the female has laid her egg, five or six, the male begins to fetch mud and therewith to wall up the opening of the nest, leaving an aperture large enough to admit the very large bill to pass. Most likely this is done to prevent the heavy and awkward bodgedings from falling out of the nest to the ground far below. In several cases when the female was liberated after her long and close confinement she was found pitifully poor and weak, although the male was diligent in providing her and the young ones with food.

Insects That Use Rubber.

When Para rubber trees are tapped, after the gum has run into receptacles and stiffened, a species of large black ant is accustomed to cut out pieces of the rubber and carry them away. Bees also find use for india rubber, and some species in South America actually cut the bark of trees that produce resinous substances in order to cause a flow of the sap. The gum is employed by the bees in the making of wax for their nests.—*Youth's Companion*.

His Morning Mission.

"You always get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, do you?" said the inquisitive cousin. "What do you do with yourself at that unearthly hour?" "Oh, I tinker around the house till breakfast time," replied Mr. Meeker. "What do you tinker at?" "Er—setting breakfast mostly," said Mr. Meeker, with some reluctance.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Both Sides of It.

Castleton (to Dashaway)—What do you think of it? Here's Clutterby, who I have always thought was a friend of mine, actually asking me to lend him \$25. Clutterby (later, to Dashaway)—What do you think of it? Here's Castleton, who I have always thought was a friend of mine, actually refusing to lend me \$25.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Fast Enough.

Elder Passumps—My boy writes home that your son Jack isn't getting along very fast at college. Deacon Oilham—Don't you believe what your boy's tellin' you, elder. Jack's goin' through fast enough. He runs away ahead of his allowance every month.—*Chicago Herald*.

Explosive.

Sue—He said there was a fire raging in his breast. Belle—How dangerous! Sue—Dangerous? Belle—Yes. He wears a celluloid shirt front.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Struck Him So Too.

Mrs. Woderly looking at hat in milliner's window—Oh, what a dear little hat! Woderly looking at the price tag—Well, I should say it is.—*Chicago News*.

A MODERN BIG HOTEL.

ITS CAPACITY, ITS LUXURY AND ITS ENORMOUS EXPENSES.

Public and Private Dining Rooms in Which Over Ten Thousand Persons May Be Served Daily—It Is Practically a Town Under One Roof.

Writers of fiction have outlined plans for the ultimate uplifting of the human race in which they have pictured entire communities living under one roof and yet each family still retaining its privacy. Writing of facts, George Barry Mallon in *Ainslee's Magazine* tells some surprising things about modern big hotels that shelter persons numerous enough to form a fair sized village. He says:

"If one of New York's big modern hotels could be whisked to the country and spread out in village formation the result would be a model proprietary town of about 3,000 inhabitants. One half of these inhabitants would work in relays night and day for the comfort and entertainment of the other half, whose obligation would be the payment of the bills, which in the aggregate would represent, in addition to the running expenses and perhaps \$200,000 a year set aside for the proprietor's profits, the interest on \$15,000,000 invested in land, buildings and furnishings.

"Many cities cannot muster a tax list of \$15,000,000, so that this town would be conspicuous above all others for wealth, and in completeness of the details that make the material side of life a joy it would be unrivaled. Some of its houses would be constructed for one family exclusively, and others would be arranged in single rooms and in suites. All would be furnished in the most luxurious fashion. In the central warehouse of the town's steward would be found a greater assortment of supplies for the kitchen than in any public market in the world. There would be a row of cookshops, each devoted to the preparation of a special course, ranging from the soups and entrees and roasts to the pastries and coffee. There would be half a dozen big banquet rooms and ball-rooms, several music rooms and a well appointed theater or two.

"The town would have of course a telephone office, a complete telephone system and some means of rapid transit to every house. Numerous boilers would supply the heat, and an electric light plant would furnish the illumination. There would be an ice plant large enough to manufacture fifty tons a day. There would be silversmith, blacksmith and tinsmith shops, electrical repair and machine shops, florists, hairdressing rooms for men and women, Turkish baths, upholstery and furniture shops, decorators and seamstresses, a steam laundry, a newspaper office, a printing office, a wine cellar, with half a million dollars' worth of choice vintages, and a clubhouse, with billiard and reading rooms and cafes.

"The town would be policed day and night by a dozen private detectives, and it would have a well trained fire department. There would be a bank, over whose counters would pass millions of dollars each year, and a central executive office, with scores of clerks and bookkeepers and auditors. "The proprietor of this town would assume all the housekeeping cares of his 1,500 tenants and many of his 1,500 employees. He would provide amusements and act as the court of last resort. It would seem as if the man who was rash enough to attempt the management of such a town, staking his fortune on the issue, must necessarily fail, but as a fair illustration it is not overdrawn. Its parallel is found in a compact form, with a few features missed and many added, in the modern big hotel that has reached the highest development in New York.

"Neither the bigness nor the completeness of a big hotel is appreciated by the patron who finds his interests satisfied with the accommodations which it furnishes. He knows in a general way that it may be a dozen stories high and several cellars deep and that the thousand or more guests are attended by servants on every hand, and when he pays his bill he believes that the charges are exorbitant.

"One of these hotels, which differs from the others chiefly in degree, represents an investment of \$15,000,000. The 1,400 bedrooms and 750 bathrooms in it are so constructed by a series of inner courts that each opens to the outer air. It has several concert halls and theaters, three great ballrooms, and, in addition to its public dining room, where during horse show week, for instance, 10,000 people are served daily, it has a series of private dining rooms which are arranged for from ten to a thousand persons.

"In the largest ballroom in this hotel was given one night last winter a public ball, attended by 3,500 people, to whom supper was served, and on the same evening in other parts of the hotel were in progress two concerts, a dinner of an association of 300 men and a dozen smaller dinner parties in private dining rooms, each isolated so completely that no one of the 3,500 regular guests need know of it.

"Statistics are not very entertaining, but there are some stories of hotels that they alone can tell, and that of the supplies is one of them. For instance, during a given year one of these big hotels spent for meat \$200,000; for poultry, \$113,000; for vegetables, \$89,000; for fruit, \$42,000; for eggs, \$12,000; for butter \$57,000, and for the flowers used in decorations, and there are flowers on the tables every day, \$30,000. The initial investment in silverware was \$250,000, and, with the losses that characteristically are credited to the souvenir craze and the general wear and tear on table service, about \$40,000 a year is spent in keeping this supply up to the hotel's standard.

"One New York hotel that suffered severely from the sourenish spoon and self cellar mania adopted several years ago the plan of notifying guests that each waiter was responsible individually for all articles on his table and was held to make good any loss. This reduced the taking of spoons to robbery of the waiter instead of the host, and when the souvenir hunter has some conscience about such a theft. In the biggest of New York hotels \$50,000 a year is spent in replenishing the linen, and looms in Belfast are busy the year round for it. The expenses of the other hotels for repairs are proportionately as large, for in the fierce business rivalry of the times none of them can afford to get shabby."

A STORY TELLING CONTEST.

Man With the Solemn Face Easily Beat All the Others.

One evening at a well known hotel a number of traveling men were spinning yarns, and the talk turned upon self sacrifice and the privations good friends had undergone to contribute to the worldly success of an associate. One solemn faced man told the following:

"I had two schoolmates," he began. "One of them was aspiring to be a lawyer and the other had aspirations for a high place in the medical profession. The college we attended was one at which the discipline was severe and the requirements for graduation were exacting. Well, those two boys managed to worry along until the day of the final examination came. The young law student had perfected himself in his studies and was likely to pass with high honors. The medical student, however, was in a far less enviable plight. He found that the examination could be for the most part upon the anatomy of the leg, and this was the one branch of the course he had neglected. He confided in his roommate and waited out his sorrows.

"If I only had a leg to dissect," said he, "I would pass that examination at the head of my class."

"It was here that his roommate rose suddenly to the occasion. He rolled up his trousers and insisted that his friend amputate his leg at the knee. His medical friend demurred, but the law student insisted, and finally the amputation was performed. At the medical student captured his diploma.

"Years afterward this same doctor was sitting in an office surrounded by all the evidence of a prosperous practice. The door opened and in came his old roommate at college. The greeting was, of course, affecting, and then the doctor inquired how the lawyer was getting on in the world. The lawyer said he had been practicing several years in the petty affairs of the law and would rise to distinction if he could secure a good case. "I want a murder case," said he; "one that will attract special attention and involve some well known citizen."

"The doctor excused himself, and picking up a heavy poker, left the room. He proceeded down stairs and killed his landlady, resorting to all the atrocities that ingenuity could devise to make his crime one that would create a sensation. He was successful. The papers teemed with the awful details of the deed and the tragic events of the trial. His friend, the one-legged lawyer, defended him, and he was cleared. Both of these men occupy leading places in their professions today. If you don't believe this story, you can come up to my room and I will show you a picture of the school these two friends of mine attended."—*New Haven Register*.

Selling Your Diamonds.

People who buy diamonds are apt to answer reflections upon their extravagance with the remark that diamonds are a good investment and that they can at any time get their money back on them. This is plausible and partly true, but not entirely. The ring itself, though the design may be elaborate as it sometimes is in men's rings, and of the finest and most artistic of workmanship, will seldom bring more than the worth of the gold unless sold to an individual, and styles of setting change enough to make old fashions of little value.

A woman in reduced circumstances recently sold a ring which cost at the time of its purchase \$150 for \$10. It is a cluster ring, with nine small diamonds surrounding a larger one. The ring was appraised at a jeweler's, who set the present value upon it. It is a pretty ring, with white stones and brilliant, but it is not worth a third of what it was forty years ago, when it came into the possession of its original owner. Dealers in stones say also that diamonds lose in weight perceptibly with wear, and for that reason become less valuable.—*New York Times*.

Got What He Deserved.

"You know Theogorgias? Smooth fellow. Great jollier. Tries to keep on the good side of everybody. Well, he was in church last Sunday morning and slept through the whole sermon. Then he had the gall to tell the Rev. Dr. Fourtally, after the congregation had been dismissed, that he had never enjoyed a discourse so much in his life, and he would like to borrow the manuscript of it and take it home with him, so he could read it again during the day. What do you suppose the doctor did?"

"Well, sir, I think he'd seen Theogorgias nodding and yawning and he said a word. At any rate, he took Theogorgias by the arm, led him into his study, made him sit down and then he read every blessed line of that sermon over again to him before he would let him go. Oh, you don't get ahead of Dr. Fourtally—not much!"—*Exchange*.

A Legal Angel.

Frances and Mabel had quite a discussion recently. They are playmates and visit one another frequently. Frances' parent is an attorney, while Mabel's parent is a clergyman. In some manner the talk turned on angels, and the conversation, which was overheard by Mabel's mother, was very profound.

"Is heaven full of angels?" asked Frances.

"Yes, it's full of 'em," replied Mabel. "Do you want to be an angel sun day?" "Why, of course, an' I'm goin' to be, too, coz my papa's a preacher, an' he'll go to heaven sun."

"Well, you bet my papa'll go to heaven, too, coz he's a lawyer."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Husband and Wife.

Husband and wife are equal; the one not inferior to the other; the wife not a slave; not a house-keeper—but an equal; a companion. And just so far as a young man starts out with that idea fixed firmly in his mind—to make a companion, a comrade, a chum of his wife—just so far does he start out right.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Then Elder Sister Substituted.

Elder Sister Mr. Blumensack and you were in the parlor a long time last night, but I don't suppose you used much care. Younger Sister—The reason you didn't see any burning, Ebbly, was because Harold carelessly bang his hat on the doorknob!—*London Answers*.

Many a man spends half his time anticipating tomorrow and the other half in regretting yesterday.

Incredibly rich as many persons are and gives us nothing in return.—J. R. Lowell.

LIGHTNING CALCULATORS.

Wonderful Ability of the Negro Children in the West Indies.

"One of the oddest things I came across in my wanderings," said a traveler recently returned from the West Indies, "was the extraordinary aptitude of negro children for mental arithmetic. I visited a good many of the public schools and saw some astonishing exhibitions of this faculty, which is probably the last with which one would credit the grandchildren of African savages, as many of the West Indian negro children are. The currency of the islands is of course British, so that calculations of any sort are more complicated than with us. Yet an inspector or visitor can ask a school full of ragged urchins what would be the cost of seven gross of hammers, if at 5 pence 3 farthings apiece, and receive the answer almost as soon as the words are out of his mouth, and doubtless long before he had himself worked it out. This can be kept up all day to the great enjoyment of the children, who regard that sort of thing as sport.

"The same children, when confronted with a reader, may make sad work of it and seem certainly little above the average. Even when made to do sums on a slate they are not brighter than most white children. Perhaps that statement should be qualified, for there is no doubt that the children of pure blooded Africans develop phenomenally for the first five or six years of their lives and, indeed, until twelve or thirteen years old are fully the equals, intellectually, of white children. I have never seen white babies as intelligent as some of these negro infants at the same age. But when past twelve their minds seem full grown, and it is not easy to teach them, except in cases here and there. All these observations, however, apply to children. It requires whose parents or grandparents were brought from Africa when full grown.

"There are many West Indian negroes who do not speak English, and there are large societies named according to the part of Africa from which the members or their parents came. A Nangbar, for instance, would not think of joining a Kongo society. So they all stand much nearer to Africa than do our negroes, which makes the preservation of their characteristics even more interesting. Unfortunately, they do not seem to retain to any marked degree this faculty for rapid calculation when they reach manhood. And even if they did they would be so backward in other respects that their value as clerks would be slight."—*New York Tribune*.

SPONGES AND SPONGERS.

The sponge industry of the United States is carried on in the waters surrounding the Florida Keys.

The fishing grounds extend along the south and west coasts of the peninsula and have a total area of from 2,000 to 3,000 square miles.

Key West is the center of the industry and New York city is the receiving and distributing point for the product. Two hundred small boats and several schooners, manned by about 800 spongers, are regularly engaged in the fishing.

The annual crop of sponges is between 5,000 and 6,000 bales, and would be many times greater but for the ignorance and impatience of fishermen in not allowing time for the "baly sponges" to mature.

Repeated attempts at planting and cultivating the sponges artificially have proved unsuccessful.

The estimated value of Florida's annual crop of sponges is about \$350,000.

The quality of the Florida sponge ranks next to that of the West India, the Mediterranean and the Red sea.

The real Turkish sponges are found only in the beds of the Mediterranean, and cost nearly as high a price as \$50 and even \$70 a pound.

Next in quality to the Turkish sponge is our own Florida sheep's wool sponge, so named because of its softness and bounciness of texture, which sells at from \$1 to \$3 a pound.

The average weight of a sponge when placed on the market is from one ounce to one pound. Only the small sizes are found in American waters.

It requires from three to seven years for a sponge to mature and reach marketable size.

The Monument Divided.

The widow of a French deputy came the day after the funeral to consult a great sculptor on the subject of a monument for her husband's tomb. The sculptor suggested a portrait bust. "Only a bust," she cried indignantly. "I wish at least a statue with allegorical figures."

A week later, when the sculptor had the model of the group well in hand, came a note saying that she had decided that the bust, after all, would be in better taste. For some weeks the artist worked on the bust. At length the young widow arrived on the arm of an attache of legation. She opened her baggage and inspected the bust. "It is very like him," she said finally, "but a bust is so commonplace; a bronze medallion would be in far better taste."

The medallion actually bears a medallion in bronze, under the niche intended for the full length statue of the deputy.

A Wave of Water.

There is no necessary connection

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1901.

And it was Shamrock weather, too.

Blondin is back in Boston, cross eyes, red hair, bow legs and all, so it is again reported.

Probably we have never had a president who knew his country so well from personal contact with all classes and conditions of his countrymen as President Roosevelt knows it.

The attention of the moral sentiment of the country is respectfully called to the fact that two more midways are organizing, one at the Charleston West Indian exposition and one at the St. Louis 1903.

The phenomenal development of the southwest is indicated by such annual reports as that of the "Cotton Belt" railway, which shows an increase of nearly three millions in net earnings, in spite of all the droughts and other unfavorable influences that have been supposed to prevail in that section. The Chicago and Alton, a road which has southwestern connections and does a large southwestern business, also reports the most prosperous year in its history. The corn crop in that section is now harvested, and while the weather conditions for cotton picking have lately been unfavorable in the eastern part of the cotton belt, it is worthy noting that they have been favorable in the western part of it, including Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Cotton is moving late from the southwest this year, and money is not flowing in that direction in such volume as it flowed at this time last year, but the conditions of the region are solidly prosperous. There is still an undeveloped empire in that section, in spite of the very rapid occupation of the vacant lands in Oklahoma.

Everyone will agree that more than law and attempts at rigid suppression are needed if we are to be entirely rid of anarchy. The Guidon for October discusses this question with great thought and applies a higher and better remedy than is squarely insisted upon by those who have discussed this question from other than religious standpoints. The Guidon editorially says:

Without belief in God there is no sense of responsibility here and no hope for an hereafter. Then follows the denial of the rights of man. If the one has no right to the goods he possesses neither has another any obligation to respect his claims and may possess himself of his neighbor's goods by force or by fraud. All this follows from the denial of God; for without God there is no order, no authority, no right, no wrong, and what is all this but anarchy?

Where is the remedy? We may punish the offender, yet there is not one of us but feels poignantly that we have not removed the cause, and this is the saddest feature of it all. The unfortunate homicide is only one of a class, how numerous we know not, but how capable of doing harm we know too well. Not a few have suggested repressive legislation. By rigorous laws they would strike terror into the heart of those disposed to violence. Vain, Russia is an example of the futility of laws like these. No country has such stringent laws for the suppression of anarchy and no where else does anarchy so abound. What remedy did the pulpit or the country offer? In most cases, lynching, mutilation, etc. The heat of indignation might excuse such utterances as these but sober reflection will tell us that law and order are not to be maintained by the violation of both.

The remedy for anarchy is religion and that is the only remedy. Our holy father, Pope Leo XIII., has, with almost prophetic vision, pointed out, from his very first encyclical, the ruin of society from the loss of faith and the nation's return to God if they would preserve their very existence. "The French have a saying, 'Entre l'eau benite et le dynamite il y a peu d'arret,' 'between holy-water and dynamite there is no logical stopping place.' Happily most men are not so logical, and the man without belief in God does not always go to the length that his want of belief might lead him, but it is none the less true that the anarchist who does has no other reason for it

than the absence of faith. Olyne men Christian faith and there will be no anarchy.

"C. C. C." on Every Tablet.

Every tablet of Cascarets Candy Cathartic bears the famous C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Look for it and accept no other. Beware of fraud. All druggists, roc.

GOES MERRILY ON.

Evangeline, Edward E. Rice's classic—for it may be considered a classic in burlesque—goes merrily along at the Columbia theatre, Boston, towards the fifteenth performance, which will shortly be given. Little doubt remains as to the quality of the attraction offered by Manager Henderson in the palatial Columbia theatre. At every performance of Evangeline may be found not only hundreds of the newer generation of playgoers, but those to whom Rice's burlesque is an old story. The latter seem to enjoy its repetition more than ever. The music throughout is as bright and pleasing as it was before, and, although it may appear hackneyed to the trained musicians, it delights the untutored ear, and never fails to impress all hearers. Of course, the chief charm of Evangeline is its pretty girls. Indeed, the present organization contains more choristers lovely in face and figure than any company Mr. Rice, always noted for his rare discrimination in the selection of beauty, has ever had. The principal ladies are charming to gaze upon, and the comedians are clever enough to keep the large audience in continual roars of laughter. The cost of the present production of Evangeline was over \$20,000, and there are a hundred people in the performance. Manager Henderson has in view many elaborate productions to be made at the Columbia, but the run of Evangeline has proved so gratifying that a change of bill is not at present necessary. It should be remembered that the Columbia is one of the most luxuriously equipped places of amusement in the United States, and the only place outside of New York furnishing the splendid performances of the Alhambra and Empire theatres, London, and the comfortable and elegant lounging rooms, promenades and refreshment salons of those establishments. The prices, twenty-five cents to one dollar for reserved seats, are within the reach of all.

KEITH'S THEATRE.

The special spectacular production, which has scored such a pronounced hit at Keith's, will be continued as the leading attraction during the week commencing Sept. 30, but will be surrounded by one of the best variety shows presented this season. It is the universal verdict of critics and theatregoers that nothing more beautiful or complete in the way of spectacular has ever been witnessed on the Boston stage, especially in the way of beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, and novel marvels and drills. Capt. C. W. Eddy, who has the direction of the entire production, has certainly excelled all his previous efforts in this line, and has every right to be proud of his work.

Among the entertainers scheduled to appear next week are: Katherine Bloodgood, the noted contralto, whose engagement was postponed because of illness; Pete Baker, German dialect comedian; Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley, in a comedy and singing sketch; Charles N. Jackson and Henry B. Ingram, the cleverest song illustrators in the country; Kennedy and Quatrelli, juggling comedians; and Dick and Alice McAvoy, in a juvenile comedy sketch. Macart's trained dogs and monkeys will be held over, and scenes in connection with the burial of the late President McKinley will be shown by the biograph.

FASCINATING STAGE PICTURES.

The play that Daniel Sully is presenting, "The Parish Priest," has earned the reputation of being one of the most delightfully interesting productions of the day. There is no straining after effects, no hidden meaning, no offensive situations or dialogues; but everywhere and ever the interest is held by fascinating pictures that appeal to the heart. Mr. Daniel Sully in the title role looks and acts it to perfection. His sweet



DANIEL SULLY.

niene Nellie, beloved and troubled, wins everybody's affection, while "Big Jim"

wins the highest admiration for his manly courage. It is a story of life in the Pennsylvania coal regions and its scenes and incidents are founded on the mistakes of ambition, the struggles of love, and the victory of righteousness. There are no sermons, no interjection of oracular aphorisms nor anything to offend. Daniel L. Hart, the author, has sketched with a dainty pen, and the Parish Priest is as breezy, pungent, amusing, and charming as a play can be. Among the cast will be found such artists as Ida Van Bicklen, Leola Maye, Helen Nelson, F. Stanton Heck, John D. Griffin, Robt. Blaylock, Chrystie Miller, W. F. Kohman and others. Scenery for the entire production is carried.

KITTERY.

The following is a list of letters in the Kittery postoffice: Miss Lucy Abrams; Miss D. Chase, John J. Casey, Charles D. Davis, Frank C. Ellsworth, Mrs. L. T. Gough, Mr. John Goodwin, E. P. Holt, Mrs. Alice Hanson, Mrs. Martha Hoove, Miss Katherine Ingraham, Mrs. A. M. Johnson, J. K. Lewis, Mr. Dave Marks, "Nellie," Mr. S. Rosen, (P. C.) Miss Louise Routh, (P. C.) Miss Annie Stacey, Helen Stewart, Capt. Uriah W. Strout, care of seaman Hannah Grant, Miss Lillian Carkert, Box 51.

Regular Friday evening prayer meetings at the churches this evening.

Miss Mary C. Brooks is passing the day in Boston.

Mr. Fred Bunker is restricted to his home by illness.

Miss Cora Ray is visiting in Saco, the guest of Mrs. Ahoy Hussey.

Miss Frances Stinson, who has been passing the summer at one of the beaches near Boston, returned home on Thursday.

New Departure

I have a new stock of
Wall Papers and Paints
Which I can furnish at
Lowest Prices.

Charles E. Walker,
Government St., Kittery, Me.

NAVY REQUIREMENTS.

What Can be Done to Make the Service Less Unattractive to Landmen.

When the United States training ship Mohican returned to San Francisco the other day from a prolonged cruise, it was announced that of the 400 lands men with whom she started out several months ago fully 90 had deserted. This loss of fully one-fourth of the men in training is a lamentable illustration of the unpopularity of the service on the Pacific Coast at least, and shows that some means must be devised to render it attractive. The personnel of the navy, both commissioned and enlisted, is utterly inadequate to meet the demands for placing in service all the vessels now afloat and it must be remembered that the demand for both officers and men is constantly increasing as new vessels are completed and made ready for use.

President Roosevelt's most important association with the national government, previous to his accession to his present office, was in connection with the navy, and he is thoroughly familiar with the needs of that branch of the service. It is believed that he will favor the most liberal treatment of the navy, and that he is in favor of raising it to a strength, both in ships and men, far beyond the present limits. He was the author of the personnel bill which affected so many radical reforms in the service, and can be looked to for the recommendation and support of measures for bringing it up to the full strength that is demanded by the new policy of expansion, upon which the nation deliberately entered when it intervened in the affairs of the island of Cuba. More ships are imperatively needed, and a great increase in the number of commissioned officers is necessary to render even the present floating strength available in every possible emergency, but more pressing than either of these demands is a material increase in the force of enlisted men, and the lesson of the Mohican's cruise clearly shows that the service must be made more attractive than it now is.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Lavative Compound. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.

A WONDER OF THE AGE.

Old tires that are porous or leak from patches can be made perfectly tight. Carry your old tires to Wm. F. & Ohas. E. Woods, 18 Congress street, and have them made new.

PENSION CHANGES.

New Hampshire—Original, Charles H. Cleahy, West Hampstead, \$6. In crease, restoration, reissue, etc., Benjamin Goings, Portsmouth, \$12; Harry S. Lawrence, North Branch, \$10.

PROBATE COURT.

The following business was transacted in the probate court of Rockingham county during the week ending Oct. 2.

Administration granted in estate of Roger C. Hoyt, Portsmouth, Alfred C. Hoyt, administrator; Charles E. Currier, Executor, Frank A. Currier, administrator; Benjamin A. Newcomb, Salem, Benjamin B. Wheeler, administrator; Nathaniel B. Conob, Chester, Lucy J. Conob, administratrix; Hiram B. Putnam, Derry, Harriet Putnam, administratrix.

Wills proved—Mary E. Brown, Exeter, Amasa J. Oate, executor; James H. Wilkinson, Newfields, Anne H. Wilkinson, administratrix with will annexed; Arthur L. Emerson, Chester, George A. Emerson, executor.

Inventory returned in estate of George Fellows, Kensington; Joseph Johnson, Hampton; Belle M. Ripley, Derry; Mary D. Ambrose, Deerfield.

Account rendered in estate of George Rogers, Derry.

Receipts filed in estate of Alice L. Scriber, Martha E. Forbes, Portsmouth.

Guardian appointed over Ruth A. Cross and Hattie A. Cross, minors, Salem, George M. Cross, guardian; Mary A. Merrill, Chester, Albert J. Merrill, guardian (by consent); Harold C. King, Salem, George P. King, guardian.

Commissioner's notice filed in estate of Edward Richardson, Newmarket.

License to sell personal estate in estate of Laura F. Wood, Danville; George Fellows, Kensington.

Petition for insolvency granted in estate of Laura F. Wood, Danville, Charles W. Bailey, commissioner.

License to sell real estate in estate of John Ellison, Portsmouth.

License returned in estate of Varnum A. Merrill, Salem.

Appointment of agent in the estate of Hiram B. Putnam, Derry, Greenleaf K. Bartlett, agent; Arthur L. Emerson, Chester, E. L. Emerson, agent; Mary A. Tilton, Exeter, Lucy M. Hooper, agent.

MATRON AND MAID.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give to the Newport hospital a new building as a memorial of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Burns Thomas, great-granddaughter of Burns, has presented a gift of books and pictures relating to the poet, formerly the property of her mother, Mrs. Everett, to the Belfast Linen Hall library.

Lady Carson, wife of the new British solicitor general, was recently attacked by a gang of five young men in the afternoon in a fashionable part of London and robbed of her purse, which was chained to her wrist. The men were caught.

Power to make arrests has recently been granted to Mrs. C. A. Severance, of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Severance has long been a prominent worker in the humane society of her city, and has regretted her disability to secure the punishment, in many cases, of persons who treated their animals with cruelty.

Signora Lina, the late Signor Crisp's widow, has left the famous villa to which her husband had given her name, and now occupies an unassuming suit of rooms in Naples. The reason for this is that there is a mortgage of \$5,000 on the Villa Lina, while the other two villas are mortgaged to the extent of \$5,000.

On the occasion of her ninety-first birthday anniversary Mrs. Vine Winkler of Kokomo, Ind., held a family reunion, at which 207 of her descendants were present. There were 9 of her children, 86 grandchildren, 101 great-grandchildren and 14 great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Winkler had a husband and four sons in the Union ranks during the civil war.

Three former mistresses of the White House are now in Washington—Mrs. Letitia Tyler Temple, daughter of President Tyler, who is in the Louise home; Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, who occupies her home in I street, and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, who resides in Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Grant is the only one among them who was the wife of a president.

Collapsing and Exploding Boilers.
"There is a good deal of inaccuracy in the popular talk about boilers blowing up or exploding," said an old boiler maker.

"If too much pressure is exerted on the interior of a boiler which is weak in any part, the weak part will give and the boiler will collapse. If anybody is standing near it at the time, he runs the risk of being fatally scalded by the steam, but the boiler stays just where it was and nothing is wrecked but the boiler. This is what sometimes happens to kitchen boilers, which never can, in the true sense, blow up or explode. But when the boiler is equally strong in every part and steam is generated so suddenly that it has no chance to escape through the safety valve a real explosion occurs. The boiler is torn from its fastenings and tears through the air like a tremendous cannon ball. Such an explosion is attended by a general wreck of everything in the path of the boiler and usually by horrible fatalities."—Philadelphia Times.

Massachusetts Fences.

In the state of Massachusetts it is made illegal by statute to erect a fence exceeding six feet in height.

The Day.

In all chronology the day is recognized as the most obvious division of time, next to it being the interval between one new moon and its successor.

Dandelions.

Dandelions, so it is said, purify the blood and generally tone up the system.

CARNEGIE'S SPIES.

THE HOMESTEAD SYSTEM OF DESTROYING LABOR UNIONS.

It Is Being Adopted by All the Big Employers—No Man Allowed to Work if He Belongs to or Favors Labor Organizations.

When outsiders were uncertain as to whether the men of the Carnegie group of mills would go on strike, the agents of the United States Steel company had reasonably accurate knowledge that they would remain at work. This information came from a well organized spy system which was installed in the Carnegie service by H. C. Frick immediately after the great Homestead strike. The work, or, rather, the results of this espionage, may be told, but the system cannot be described. If it has a head, he is not known. It must have many branches or sections, as it passes from one management to another and continues to perform its work in the same thorough and relentless way. Time after time men have been called to the office and told they were no longer employees of the Carnegie mills because they had become union men. It is sufficient for discharge for one man to tell another that he is thinking of joining the union. The management makes no secret of this policy. It is thoroughly understood. It is not discussed by the subordinates, merely accepted as a matter of fact.

The men of the towns along the Monongahela have a wholesome respect for this spy system. It lurks in the village store, it reaches the preachers of their churches, it hears the gossip of the old men and women, it knows the mutterings of half drunken workmen, it goes with the mill men on their holiday outings, it pries into the secrets of their family, and when it finds a trace of unionism the knife of the vigilant manager immediately slices it off.

Since the Carnegie mills went into the trust and the constituent companies of the United States Steel company have had a chance to see the workings of the perfect spy system of the Carnegie mills they have taken advantage of this knowledge and established something similar. For instance, in the sheet steel, steel hoop and tin companies of the combinations have been formed labor bureaus. These have a little more to do than the spy system of the Carnegies. The latter only have to keep employees out of unions and prevent union men from becoming employees. In the other constituent companies union men must be dealt with. It is a part of the job of these labor bureaus to keep thoroughly in touch with the doings in the union. It is perhaps not their intention to control these unions, but the employing companies certainly seek to have enough influence to prevent trouble when it is brewing.

It is more than likely that the spy system in its present form originated with the hard coal carrying roads. They probably have more strike troubles than any other corporations and have become very experienced in the task of dealing with labor difficulties. Of course it is understood that other railroads have their labor bureaus and have had for years, probably since the strike of 1877, but they are very different departments from the labor department of the modern trust. In the latter case it is perfected, like the third degree of the Russian police system. The labor departments of independent corporations have thorough understandings with one another.

The coal miners are the most restive of workers, and there the spy system is found highly developed. A "disturber" will find difficulty in remaining with new employers very long. He will be located by some traveling investigator and get rid of it in some way. More than likely he will be refused employment when he asks for it, as he must furnish the name of the last man he worked for, with a reference.

The labor bureau system is firmly established in all the large employing companies in Pittsburgh, and the amount of knowledge these men have of what is going on among the men in the mills of the country is little short of amazing. In each of these bureaus will be found the names of the most active union agitators in the small and large towns of Indiana. When application for employment is made, the name of the worker goes at once to the labor bureau. If he is found undesirable from a corporation standpoint, he will soon find himself out of the mill—Pittsburgh Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Eight Hours in New York.

The Custom Upholsterers of New York report the success of their move for eight hours and a uniform scale of wages throughout the city. Without a strike and after several conferences with the associated employers in the trade the improved conditions were granted, to take effect at once and benefiting about 1,300 employees.

Association of Electric Engineers, No. 2, of New York reports that its members in all city departments excepting one are now receiving prevailing wages for eight hours and that it is expected to have every department of New York city in line with the prevailing wage law in a short time.

The Salamander Association of Boiler and Pipe Fitters has secured indorsement for its annual agreement from the Brooklyn board of delegates, the Building Trades Council of Manhattan and the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters. The agreement provides for eight hours and arbitration of disputes, the board to be composed of two employers, two members of the union and a neutral fifth party selected by the four.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. R.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charles, H. P.; Fred Heiser, W. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Bansom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 2, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursdays of each month.

Officers—Wm. F. Gardner, C.; Chas. B. Allen, V. C.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Chas. W. Bansom, Ind.; Malcolm O. Stuart, Ex.; Wm. C. Berry, I. P.; Wm. Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. L.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

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MEN AS THEY PASS.

Pasteur, the French medical scientist, was marked weak in chemistry when a boy in the high school at Dijon.

F. E. Coyne, the new postmaster of Chicago, although really forty years old, looks not a day over thirty and says that he feels twenty.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, works in a very plain office, modestly furnished. He talks in a low, soft voice and cannot bear the sound of a "clicker" in the room.

J. Graham Gow has been appointed by the New Zealand government as a trade commissioner to travel over the world in search of new markets for New Zealand products.

M. Wagon, father of the French constitution and still a senator, has received a medal for his share in rescuing three people from drowning. M. Wagon is eighty years old.

Ernest A. Hamill has been elected to the trusteeship of the Chicago Art Institute, a place held for many years by Secretary Gage, whose duties at Washington forced him to give it up.

General Adelbert Ames of Lowell, Mass., who was the reconstruction governor of Mississippi, has presented to the Mississippi Historical society his papers and the documents relating to his administration.

William A. Pearsell, a Connecticut farmer, was shot in the left shoulder sixty-one years ago. Recently the bullet was removed from his wrist. He had suffered no pain or inconvenience until about a month ago, when his wrist began to enlarge.

Lieutenant Louis Hamilton of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, who commanded the special guard of honor at the Buffalo city hall and on the train which bore President McKinley's body to Washington, is a great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton.

One of the most accomplished linguists of this country is Joseph Ebrlich of Philadelphia, inspector and interpreter for one of the big ocean steamship lines. Although of German birth and in this country but a few years he speaks English without the slightest foreign accent, and he is equally conversant with Greek, Spanish, Armenian, Arabic, German, French, Italian and Russian.

Tolstoi's Devoted Wife.

Countess Sophia Andronova Tolstoi, wife of the great Russian reformer and author, is a meek, mild woman, whose entire life has been spent since her marriage in ministering to the wants of her husband and in rearing her offspring. The Tolstois have had three children, and for these until they were ten years old the countess has made all the wearing apparel. She acts as secretary and critic to the count and chiefly concerns herself with the table desires of her lord and master. Countess Tolstoi is one of the most cultured women in all Europe. When she was seventeen, she received a diploma from the University of Moscow. One year later she married the count after a romantic courtship, which has been reproduced word for word in that of Levin and Kitty in "Anna Karenina." Among her manifold duties is that of looking after her husband's copyrights and royalties, and it is said not a penny escapes her.—Chicago Record-Herald.

In both Chicago and New York it takes something more than a policeman to catch a policeman.—Detroit Tribune.

There is an upheaval in Chicago's detective department on account of wholesale charges of bribery. New York finds it hard to distance the western metropolis.—Baltimore Herald.

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